

and as Ohio has flourished for fifty years without it, why not strike it out?

The Standing Committee on Corporations made their regular report this morning, which was laid on the table to be printed. The prospect is now, that the reports of the standing committees will come in faster than they can be voted upon, which begins to look something more like business.

Yours, ZED.

COLUMBUS, June 3, '80.

This morning Messrs. Stowell, McCracken, Lawrence and Bates, each presented a petition asking for a constitutional provision against the sale of spirituous liquors; Mr. Lawrence presented two petitions asking that a clause be inserted in the constitution forbidding the incorporation of banking companies in this State.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Cuyahoga, presented a petition praying that the right of suffrage may be extended to all women over 18 years of age in this State.

A communication was read from the Mayor of the city of Cleveland, enclosing the proceedings of a special meeting of their city Council, in which they offer to furnish halls free of charge for the use of the convention, should it be deemed advisable to adjourn to any other place than Columbus.

As this question of removing the site of the convention to some other place, to finish their labors is being agitated, perhaps it would be well enough for you to put in a bid for the honor.

Mr. Otis offered what he called a self-acting scheme for apportioning Senators and Representatives, which, without being read, was laid on the table to be printed.

Col. Sawyer offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Banks, to inquire into the expediency providing against granting charters to any Company or Companies, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit to circulate as money.

The Committee of the Whole then resumed the consideration of the report of the Legislative Committee, and progressed, during the day, as far as the 39th section, leaving but one section more, there being but 40 in the report. I think that section will be discussed, amended, and adopted during to-morrow. As I cannot well give you the amendments as they are made without giving you the whole sections, I shall wait till the whole report shall be gone through with, when I shall give you an amended copy.

I kept an account to day, for the first time, of the number of speeches delivered, and they were legion. The Whigs made 22, democrats 21, and free-soilers 4—making 47! The forenoon session lasted 3 hours, and the afternoon 2 hours and a half.

Yours, &c., ZED.

P. S.—Those speeches are all to be published for the benefit of posterity. Z.

COLUMBUS, June 4.

Mr. Hawkins, from the standing committee on Public Debts and Public Works, submitted their report, which was laid on the table to be printed.

Judge Swan from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back a resolution which had been referred to that committee relating to the impeachment of officers, recommending that the following clause be inserted in the constitution:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for the removal of Justices of the Peace, and other county and township officers, in such manner and for such causes as to them shall seem just and proper."

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the report of the Legislative committee. The question still being on some amendments proposed to the 39th section, it was discussed during the whole forenoon, there being only 49 speeches delivered on it in the space of three hours. The section was at length adopted as reported by the committee with the exception of the word "first," which I enclose in brackets in order that you may see from where it was stricken.

"Private property shall ever be held inviolate, and no private property shall ever be taken for public use, unless the public good imperatively demands it, but in all cases, full and adequate compensation in money shall first be made to the owner."

Sec. 40, the last in the report, was adopted without debate after which two additional resolutions were adopted. One offered by Mr. Rowman, making it the duty of the Secretary of State to preside over the House of Representatives until the election of its Speaker, and one requiring the presiding officers of each House to sign all laws passed by their bodies.

The sections which had been informally passed over were then taken up, slightly amended, and adopted, when the committee rose and reported the report back to the convention as amended, and it was laid on the table, and the amendments ordered to be printed. At half past 4 the convention adjourned.

Yours, &c., ZED.

COLUMBUS, June 5.

The following petitions were presented this morning.

One by Mr. Harlan, asking for negro suffrage, and that their property may be exempt from taxation until such right shall be extended to them. Should the latter prayer of that petition be answered, I apprehend that negroes will never pay much tax in Ohio.

One by Mr. Brown, of Athens, asking that the rights of married women may be more effectually secured in the disposal and control of their separate property.

One by Mr. Kirkwood, asking that the question whether the General Assembly shall be required to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, may be submitted to the people for their decision.

The resolution offered some days ago by Mr. McCormick, relative to the adjournment of the convention to Cleveland or some other place, was taken up, and Mr. Lanville moved to amend the original resolution so that when the convention adjourned on the 11th day of June, it do adjourn to meet at Watson Hall, in the city of Cleveland, on the ensuing Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Mason moved to amend so "that the State should be put to no additional expense by such removal or by transporting and re-transporting the proceedings of the convention to Columbus for publication, or in the election of another printer, and that the members who might vote for such removal should be compelled to pay all the expenses attendant upon such removal."

The yeas and nays were demanded upon a motion to lay the whole matter upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 46 to 44. A pretty close shave, that.

The convention then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the report of the committee on the Executive Department, and spent the balance of the forenoon session discussing the grammar of the 40th section of said report. It was at length amended so as to suit the fastidious notions of some learned gentlemen, after which they felt easy and took a recess.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, a resolution was adopted that no member shall speak more than 15 minutes on any one question. I am now hearing

an account of the speeches made every day, but neglected to give you the number made on yesterday. The following is a correct statement of the number made yesterday and to-day:

| TUESDAY. | | WEDNESDAY. | |
|-----------|----|------------|----|
| Whigs | 39 | Democrats | 54 |
| Democrats | 23 | Whigs | 46 |

Whig majority, 16 Democratic maj., 8

You may say these must have been short speeches. True, but they were speeches, and I have not counted those members who made brief remarks upon the presentation of petitions, nor those who would briefly answer questions asked them by other members.

Progress was made into the Executive Report this forenoon as far as to the 10th section, where it was proposed to give the Governor the veto power, or so much of it as was introduced in Convention sometime since by Mr. Mason. A proposition to require a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly necessary to pass a law after being objected to by the Governor, was first voted down, and then the whole section was stricken out, so that we are not likely to have anything in the shape of a veto in the new constitution.

Yours, &c., ZED.

THE INQUIRER.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1880.

FOR GOVERNOR.

REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Constitutional Provisions in regard to Banking.

It seems to be pretty generally expected, that the present convention will incorporate into the new constitution some provisions in regard to banking. If there be any one particular business which can claim to be noticed and provided for by the organic law, it is that of banking, since more than any other it affects the pecuniary prosperity of every citizen.

It is generally admitted too, at least by the democratic party, that the present system in our State is erroneous and needs to be reformed. This we regard as a very clear proposition. We have for a long period been the declared and uncompromising opponent of any banking system adopted in this State, and of all similar systems adopted in other States. We regard them as wrong in principle, as unsound in almost all their parts, and as evil in their practical workings.

While this is our settled conviction, we think that those who would attempt to remedy the evils flowing from these systems by an entire prohibition of banking institutions, are going altogether too far, and are in fact aiding to perpetuate those evils. The present systems of banking are foul blots on our statute books, and are contrary to the most fundamental principles of a free government; but the business of banking is perfectly legitimate, it grows out of the wants of our present state of civilization, and instead of being abandoned it will become more extended, complicated and refined.

If such be the fact, and we think it may be easily substantiated, how ought our laws to deal with this subject? Not to thwart, put down, prohibit or destroy banking, for this cannot be done while the people make their own laws; but to keep it within just bounds, and so regulate it that it can work no great evil in community.

More than nine tenths of all the evils arising from present banking operations, grow out of the fact, that these operations are confined to a favored few, who are permitted to conduct them by special privileges granted to themselves alone and denied to the rest of community. Similar evils would grow out of placing the same checks upon any other business. Let our pork or our flour trade be fettered in the same way, by confining it to a few privileged companies, and we should find just such kind of mischief produced as we now complain of under the present banking systems. It would vary in degree, from the peculiarity belonging to the business of banking, that while it deals in a commodity, which, like all other commodities has an inherent value of its own, is, at the same time, a measure of value for all other commodities. There is no difference in principle, however, between this and any other kind of legitimate business; and just so long as this one is hemmed round by privilege and debarred from the healthy influence of competition, just so long will it be a curse in the land.

Let our new constitution simply provide, as all republican constitutions should, that every honest, legitimate and reputable business shall be free to all; or rather, that no special privileges shall be granted to bankers or any other class of business men, and our word for it, the great evils we now labor under will soon be remedied. Let the business be regulated, if need be, by such laws as experience may show to be necessary, to guard against frauds peculiar to this business, if any such there be. But let this be the work of the legislature, to be performed from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require.

The abuse which many suppose would grow out of this freedom from restraint in the business of banking, are mere creatures of imagination. They are bug-bears which at a distance may appear frightful, but which would sink into their proper insignificance upon a nearer approach. Let the banking business once become open to general competition and it would be but a few years until, by the watchfulness of our argus-eyed business community, a healthy and secure state of the money trade would grow up, which would put to shame the sickly and mischievous growth of our present anti-republican enactments. The true republican system once adopted, none would be found willing to again come under the rule of our

present monied aristocracy. Much sooner would our present business community agree to submit to the despotism of another mammoth bank, than they would return to the present rotten and artificial systems of banking, after experiencing the benefits of a perfectly free condition in money operations.

We should be glad to see this subject fairly met in the convention. We believe it may be easily disposed of if met upon true democratic grounds. But we should regret nothing more, than to see the democratic party begin a war upon the business of banking, or the money trade, instead of the system upon which it is now conducted. Should they be so unwise as to adopt this course, it is safe to predict that they will fail, and only aid in fastening the present rotten system more firmly than ever upon the necks of the people.

Railroad Progress.

The business of the Portsmouth and Jackson Railroad is progressing. The Engineers are now engaged in preparing the profiles and estimates of cost, which will be completed in a short time. The directors, with commendable activity, are doing all in their power to effect the preliminary arrangements so indispensably necessary to the proper commencement and assured progress of a work of this magnitude. A gentleman has been employed and is already on the line, to procure the right of way, subscriptions to stock, and donations of materials, &c., for the road, in which we cannot but hope and expect he will be successful. The directors lost no time in applying to the Commissioners, the first day of their session, on Monday, to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock, in conformity with the vote recently given by the county in favor of the measure.

We learn that the subscription was promptly made upon the conditions prescribed by the statute. These conditions, being wholly unnecessary, not required by the wishes, or for the security of the people, and really absurd in a business point of view, will undoubtedly be repealed at once by application to the next legislature. In addition to this, the directors are in correspondence with various persons on subjects connected with the advancement of the road. In short, all is now doing that can be done, and we believe such will continue to be the case. We have never known public opinion more unanimous than it is here, on the propriety and importance of pushing this work ahead, and as soon as possible putting a portion of it under contract.—This once done, and we are confident, that all obstacles will be readily overcome. A degree of confidence will be inspired in the public mind by such a course which will carry everything before it.

Dispatch.

Prepare to Act.

We mentioned yesterday, that the directors of the railroad were doing all in their power to prepare for effective operations on the line. But there is something for others to do. The road cannot be built without means. The duty now rests upon our citizens both in town and country, upon all who expect to derive a benefit from this valuable work, to come forward, put their shoulders effectively to the wheel, and by their united efforts to push it forward to a vigorous commencement and an early completion. The prospects of Portsmouth were never so flattering as at present. Before us is the vision of a large, populous, flourishing, manufacturing and wealthy City. All that is necessary is, to put forth our hands filled with means, and, by the vivifying touch, convert this vision into a glorious reality.

We learn that it is the intention of the directors to begin on Monday, and with subscription book in hand, to pay personal visits to every citizen in the place, and ascertain how far he is willing to go in aid of this great work. Should any be neglected, they may rest assured it will be through inadvertence, and all such will be welcomed at the office where the books will be open to receive their names.

Let all reflect coolly and dispassionately on this subject, and come forward with a liberal hand. All can contribute something, and all should do so, for all will be benefited. Not a man in the community but will feel the invigorating effects of this work, as soon as it is commenced. As a more investment it must be profitable, since there is every reason to believe the stock will be very productive. During the construction of the road and while the money is being expended all will, directly or indirectly, receive more than enough to pay their instalments. But the most important consideration of all is, the effect which the road when done will have upon the prosperity of the place; upon all, individually and collectively; upon the value of property; upon every man's business; and upon that of his children and children's children for all time to come. Let it never be the reproach of Portsmouth, that when a golden opportunity was offered, its citizens neglected to profit by it, were blind to their own best interests, and recalcitrant to the duty they owed to themselves and their posterity.

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Terrific Explosion.

Utica, May 31—6 1/2 P. M.

A scow named the "Unknown," loaded with railroad iron took on 15 kegs of powder at Portland, nine miles from this city. When they were about four miles from Utica, two of the hands went into the midship with a lighted pipe to stave a horn of powder from one of the kegs, when the explosion took place. The boat is a wreck.

May 20, 1880.

Southern Convention.

NASHVILLE, June 4.

The convention assembled at Nashville, Tenn., June 3, and organized by appointing Hon. W. L. Sharkey, of Miss., President, and Gov. McDonald, of Ga., Vice President.

Judge Sharkey, upon taking the Chair, made a speech in which he declared that the object of the meeting was not to dissolve the Union, the slanders of its enemies to the contrary, notwithstanding; and he expressed the hope that the Union might be the last thing to perish amidst the universal wreck of matter.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we notice the names of Gen. Pillow, of Tenn., Judge Wilkinson, of Miss., Gen. Walker, of Ala., Gov. Henderson, Texas and Col. Pickens, S. C.

The convention, after some preliminary business adjourned until the 4th inst.

Up to the 7th inst., no report had been made by the committee on resolutions. Several resolutions had been offered, however, by members, which contain a spirit of compromise. Indeed, the character of the proceedings is of a milder nature than many anticipated, and we think that the Union is in very little danger of being dissolved by any thing the convention may do.

Backed Out!

The Tribune & Clipper reminds us of the boy who, having got decently whipped by another urchin, blubbered out, "Wal, gaud darn ye, if I can't lick you, I'll make mouths at yer sister!" Having concluded that to "prove" what the editor intended in his last week's paper, would be rather more of a job than he at first anticipated, he (as whig editors generally do) casts about for something to cover his retreat. Fortunately for him, there had been some changes made in the officers connected with the canal, and we having news of more importance to fill up our paper, had not published the list of appointments. The editor glad of something to "hit" us about, forthwith "wades" into our affections in a most shocking manner. He has articles headed "Heads off," "Gulotine at work," and all that. From the intensity of the editors feelings one would suppose that he was personally interested. We hope not, for in that case his brain would become "topsy-turvy" worse than ever, and we should never know how much Free Trade injured agriculturalists, in this country.

Rich!

Our neighbor, under the head of "heads off" complains bitterly of the "general sweep of whigs from the Public Works, and calls on 'honest, moderate men' to look at it! This is decidedly rich. As the Trib. & Clip. accuses democrats of removing every whig who held an office worth two hundred dollars when they had the power, will it be so kind and condescending as to inform its readers how, out of more than two hundred officers on the Public Works, not a single democrat, at the last meeting of the Board, was found among them? How did all these whigs get in office? Don't keep your readers "in the dark" on such "interesting points."

Literary Notices.

The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology; in course of nine lectures, by John Bovey Dods. Streetwise edition, Fowler and Wells, N. Y. Price 37c.

Mr. Dods deserves praise for the originality of his thoughts and their independent expression, if for nothing else. He denies the theory that the heart circulates the blood, and the supposition that spirit is immaterial, and says that spirit is a substance. He proves the existence of a Deity from motion. He says that God made the world out of electricity; in fact, were we to take everything for truth which Mr. D. utters, this world and all in it would be nothing but electricity. All who are interested in the science of Electrical Psychology, or Electro Biology, had better send for Mr. Dods' writings on the subject, as he was the founder of the science, and can thoroughly explain its philosophy.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, April, 1880. American edition republished by Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y. \$3 per year.

This is an excellent number of this cheap and valuable Review.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, April, 1880. American edition, Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y. \$3 per annum.

We notice many entertaining and instructive articles in this number. "Lord Jeffrey's Theory of Beauty," "Industrial Exhibition of 1881," and "Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific," are titles of good articles.

Late from Santa Fe.

SAINT LOUIS, June 4th.

Letters from Santa Fe to the 14th of April, have been received. Several meetings had been held in relation to the presence of Major Neighbors to take possession of the Territory in the name of the Texas Government. A good deal of bad feeling was excited, and the meeting adjourned without doing anything.

On the 6th, Major Neighbors arrived at Santa Fe and was welcomed by many warm friends, but coolly received by the authorities.

The 12th of the month was appointed by him to meet the people and show them their rights. On that day he stated his object in coming and said he intended on some future day to issue orders of election under the Texas Government.

Mr. James White lost an entire train of mules and \$3,000 in mule, by an attack of the Indians between El Paso and Chihuahua.

VERMONT.—The returns for members of the Legislature are all in. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 34. Democratic net gain from last year, 5 members.

Arrival of the America.

One week later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 4.

The steamship America has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to May 25th. Cotton was firm at the extreme rates of first week, with a steady demand. Fair New Orleans 7 1/2. Sales of the week 52,000 bales, of which speculators took 6000.

Consols closed at 95 1/2. American stocks are in good demand. U. S. 6's '83, 92 1/2; do '82, 106 1/2; Ohio 6's '80, 103.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are satisfactory. The news from India and China had a favorable tendency, and imparted increased firmness.

ENGLAND.—The withdrawal of the French Ambassador produced a sensible effect on the funds, but they soon rallied, and the belief was general that the movement on the part of France was a ruse of the Ministry to enable them to carry the new Electoral Law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from Russia, addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning in strong terms the policy of the English Government in relation to the Greek question.

The concluding sentence of the note is as follows:

"As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understood the protection due to English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not henceforth grant the liberty of residence to English subjects, except on condition of their renouncing the protection of their Government."

Under date of Paris, Thursday evening, the London Times, in allusion to the difficulty with England, says that Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise has been rejected by the French Government, and at Cabinet Council the President of the Republic declared that the acceptance of any other condition than the pure and simple execution of the Convention of London, was not consistent with the dignity of France; and to none other would he consent. The Ministers unanimously approved of the condition and expressed their intention to adhere to them and deplored them.

Prussia.—An attempted assassination of the King of Prussia has created great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Potsdam by a Sergeant, who fired a pistol at his Majesty and inflicted a wound in his arm.

Additional news by the AMERICA.

France.

During the debate on the Electoral bill, the Hall of the Assembly was crowded and great excitement prevailed.

After the presentation of an enormous number of petitions from all parts of France against the bill and a preliminary contest of the question of urgency, it was carried against the Mountain party by 407 to 239.

Gen. Cavagnac, whose name was first among the list of speakers, ascended the Tribune. He stated his opposition to the measure, on the letter and spirit of Constitution which required, as its first principle, the right of universal suffrage, and the bill was not to regulate but to destroy that right. Besides it was ill-timed and dangerous—ill-timed because it would be to raise for the next two years insurmountable difficulties; and dangerous because it would serve to consolidate a hostile party, composed of all those who should feel that they had been unjustly deprived of privileges that had been conferred upon them by the Constitution.

He was listened to with great attention, and met with no opposition in the course of a long speech, and on sitting down he was loudly cheered by the whole left.

The next important orator was Victor Hugo, who had delivered a glowing harangue on universal suffrage on Wednesday.

A question was created by the presentation of a petition demanding an appeal to the Nation.

A correspondent of a leading London paper, says there can be no doubt whatever, that the Cabinet is only watching an opportunity for suspending law and placing the country under the yoke of an army.—The obstinate forbearance of the people has so far deprived the government of a pretext, long sought, for declaring the country under Martial Law.

Several secret manufactures of gunpowder have been discovered.

The prosecution of the opposition press goes on unabated.

Rome and Italy.

The Pope is accused of attempting to escape from Rome, and again wishing to place himself under the protection of Austria; but he is too closely watched by the French.—Unless the Pope yields to liberal principles there is reason to apprehend that the Papal Government is near its end.

Her Majesty's ship Spitfire has been sent to Naples by Sir Wm. Parker, with a view it is said of demanding reparation for losses sustained by the English in 1848.

Greece.

The Greeks unaware of what had passed between England and France, honorably received Mr. Wise and mildly renewed their relations with him.

Admiral Parker had sailed for Malta.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Advices from Hungary state that the work of the pacification of Denmark is now carried on in London, and that England and France have assented to the proposal of Prussia to bring the Danube question to a summary decision.

Austria and Hungary.

The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again in spite of the opposition of the Ecclesiastical authorities.

Dalmatia had been definitely placed under Jelachich, who is now Chief of Croatia and Slavonia and Dalmatia.

Kossuth's children have been allowed to go to him. Ben's name has been mailed to the gallows by the public executioner and his property declared forfeited to the State.

A despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hungary and suppression of Customs-barriers between Austria and Hungary.

Germany.

The Congress of Princes closed definitely at Berlin on the 16th. The most important decision—preliminary agreed to by the Government of the new Union be appointed the nomination of persons to be left to Prussia, and the supreme direction to be left to Prussia; and so soon as the Princes College and Ministry are nominated, Prussia will enter into very full rights, and immediately commence negotiations with the German States, not of the Union, especially with foreign Governments, for the acknowledgment of the Union, and regulation of external relations.

Economy.—A man who chews 14 dollars worth of tobacco annually, and stops his newspaper because he is poor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Better feeling in flour. Sales been made for N. O. and West India at \$3.50a 5.62 for common straight state Genesee. Wheat sells at \$1.47 prime hard at \$1.56. Corn better—western 60c. 69c. Pork heavy. Sugar and Coffee fair. Whiskey steady at 22c.

JUNE 5, P. M.—The steamship Cherokee from Chagres arrived here this afternoon, with \$1,550,581 in gold dust.—Brings California mails to the 1st of May including. The news is of a very interesting character. Mr. Thomas, late mate of the steamer Crescent City, was recently shot by the keeper of the Hotel, at San Francisco. Trade has assumed a most lively turn, and as the large amount of gold which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business. Another great excitement has taken place at Panama, the officers of the Panama steamer having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested, the natives rushed to the rescue, and put the party to flight. The next day upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place in which Mr. Semper of New York, was killed. It is reported that 5 or 6 of the natives were shot. All the Americans became highly excited and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertion of the Governor and American Consul that a General fight was prevented.

The Legislature of California adjourned after passing 153 acts and 17 joint resolutions. Over \$1,500,000 have been shipped from San Francisco since the 15th of March, in three steamers.

The tri-weekly Pacific Times has the following: John Bager has lately returned from Trinity. He went from here sometime ago with a party of 5 men and 7 mules—the trip each way consuming 16 days. He reports the gold beds on the base of the streams rich but very firm, requiring the use of a quicksilver machinery. Great disposition towards the middle fork of America is manifested, and some 6,000 persons are said to be high up there among the snows, waiting for the waters to subside so they can commence operations.

The whole country is clamorous for immediate admission into the Union.

We saw a gentleman yesterday, who returns home on the next steamer, and has just sold out a claim of 150 feet along the run for \$10,000. He says this is not as high a figure as some other like claims have been disposed of, an eighth of which brought \$4,000.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 7.

Weather continues very warm and dry, and river steadily receding. Business exceedingly dull, and there is nothing whereupon to predicate quotations. Oats worth 40 a 52. Corn—light supplies and no sales. Whiskey advanced to 23 1/2 a 23 3/4. Groceries very firm. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7.

Flour—demand for the New Orleans market continues—home and eastern demand moderate. Common straight state \$5.56 a 5.62. Some holders have with drawn under orders from the west. Nothing doing in wheat. Higher price asked for corn—shippers holding off. Lard market quiet and buyers waiting a full in prices. A fair business doing in groceries at full prices. Lead and iron dull with unimportant sales. Tobacco firm with fair demand for American. Lined oil dull at 68. Sales of western L. rd oil at 53 cash and 59 on time. Whiskey steady at 27 cents.

Highly Important from Cuba:

Americans Executed!—Interference of our Consul.—Despatches from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Official information has been received of the execution of four Americans at Cuba, and the imprisonment of between one and two hundred. The Spanish authorities refused the commander of our squadron permission to see the prisoners or to have them brought home for trial.

The frigate Congress sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans taken prisoners from an island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. He will take the Americans if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba.

Despatches have been sent by the government to the Spanish authorities, of Cuba, that the arrest of Americans on any other island, will not be recognized or permitted. These despatches went from here to Mobile by telegraph this morning.

The Union of this morning contains the following:

"We understand that despatches have been received by the government, from our Consul at Havana, stating that he demanded 105 prisoners, taken by a Spanish ship of war, on the island of Contoy. It is a neutral island and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering the expediency of abandoning the enterprise, and returning to the United States.

The Spanish government had made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted the facts to Washington, and called for additional power to second the demands.

Despatches were yesterday sent to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana to assist in pressing the demand, and should the Spanish Government refuse the Consul is instructed to inform our Government, in the meantime our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all with the port.

It is reported that two vessels with reinforcements for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the island, are still at sea, and their fate and destination unknown. It is said that in event of these vessels being captured by Spanish vessels, our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander, and if they are not given up, to take them by force.

Fourth of July Collection for the National Monument.

The Board of Managers of the National Washington Monument Society, on the 30th of May, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the people of the United States, either individually or by associations